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of Russia has lost all claim to the admiralty of the Pacific; but according to Mr. Hislam, the ambitions of the kaiser in the Atlantic can not be ignored.

The two chapters, *The North Sea Amphitheatre*, and *The Invasion of England*, disclose the supposed objective of German naval development. The book itself is an expansion of an article by Mr. Hislam, entitled *The Strategical Features of the North Sea*, published in *Brassey's Naval Annual*, 1907. A struggle between England and Germany would take place in the North Sea. Therefore the distribution of the fleet in peace must be such that it would be immediately effective at the outbreak of war. Mr. Hislam does not consider the danger at all remote, and is "actuated throughout by the conviction that the rise of German sea-power is a factor in international politics which England can neither with safety ignore nor with dignity overrate, and firm in the belief that it would be better to sacrifice our dignity than our safety."

In outlining the situation, he treats of such subjects as the inception and development of the German navy, German and British shipbuilding resources, naval bases, and floating docks. In his preface, he suggests but does not expand the idea that Great Britain's most obvious means of crippling Germany would be to impose a tariff on manufactured imports. Thus he would put a check on the commercial development "which alone renders Germany capable of improving, or even of maintaining, her present status amongst the naval powers."

The book is readable, has a special interest for naval officers, and is suggestive to the student of international politics.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.

*Turkey in Europe.* By SIR CHARLES ELIOT. New edition. (London: Edward Arnold. 1908. Pp. 459.)

This is the second edition of a work published in 1900 under the pseudonym "Odysseus." The diplomatic reasons for concealing the identity of the author have now ceased to exist. Of the qualifications of Sir Charles Eliot for writing a book on Turkey in Europe, no other evidence is needed than a reference to his biography in *Who's Who*. He was engaged in the diplomatic service in the Near East from 1888 to 1898, and in other diplomatic work until 1904. He is an accomplished linguist, and is now vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield.

The material contained in the first edition has already been adequately reviewed, and does not require further notice here. It deals with the

subject topically under the following headings: Before the Turkish Conquest, Southeastern Europe after the Turkish Conquest, The Turks, Mohammedanism, The Orthodox Church, The Greeks, The Bulgarians and Serbs, The Albanians and Vlachs, and The Armenians. The theme of the whole book is the condition of Macedonia.

The new edition has been corrected wherever events have made it necessary, and two chapters have been added on Turkey in 1907 and The Outlook. In the preface the author says: "From all I hear, Turkey in 1907 is, as one might suppose, not very different from Turkey in 1898." This is confirmatory of his belief in 1898 that "The Turk changes not; his neighbors, his frontiers, his statute books change, but his ideas and his practice remains the same." This statement has a special interest in view of the recent developments in Turkey. Whether this reform in government will be more than a sham, while actual conditions are unchanged, remains to be seen. Eliot's work makes one skeptical as to the sincerity of any party in Turkey. Of the young Turks, who are the leaders in the present movement, he says: "This party has been at all times ineffectual in both social and political reform." And again, speaking of the relation of the sultan to his subjects, he says: "Of all those liberals and young Turks, there is not one who, when the time for talking is over and the time for action comes, will not submit to his will \* \* \* all the ideas they can form of politics or statecraft are centered in that one personality, and they who would depose him can think of no better expedient than to appoint another like him as his successor."

Our standards of judgment concerning Turkey must be different than for a truly European country, because in Turkey, the temporal and spiritual power are united, and coöperate directly. Through his claim to be the legitimate head of the church, the sultan is able to exercise an autocratic power different in character from that of almost any other sovereign.

Although the new edition of the book has two new chapters, and has shorter pages, it is printed in smaller type, so that it has sixteen pages less than the first edition. There are two folded maps and an index.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.